



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.

The southern people have never hesitated to express a willingness to submit all the charges brought against them by the radicals—charges imputing their motives and maligning their actions—to those who, from the very nature of the case, ought to be, and are, most competent to render a fair and just decision—northern men who have settled among them, and lived with them long enough to become so acquainted with them, and to understand the peculiar condition in which the civil war left them. Decisions by such judges, as individuals, have been rendered in numerous instances heretofore, and always in favor of the accused, but yesterday, at Charlotte, North Carolina, in their collective capacity, in a convention at which delegates from five States were present, they declared that such charges as those alluded to are groundless, that the laws in the South are equally enforced, that northern settlers are not ostracized but welcomed, and that in no section of the country do all classes enjoy a larger measure of liberty. And yet such disinterested patriots as Messrs. Blaine, Edmunds and Cocking, and all the other ultra radicals, are compassing the ends of the country in their efforts, and resorting to all the means at their disposal, creditable or otherwise, to create the belief that the South is a barbarous region, inhabited by savages ill affected not only toward the government, but to the northern people individually and collectively, and that the best form of government for the several States composing it is the territorial form, presided over by satraps from the North, and of the radical type.

As other, but especially northern, States are pressing their claims against the government for money lent it during the earlier days of the Republic, it is by no means impossible that Virginia may be paid that which is due her for the advances she made in building the present national capital and for other and previous purposes. If it ever is to be paid now is the time, for the State never wanted it more, and the way the United States four per cent. bonds are going off shows that the government was never in better condition to pay it than at present. The Governor of West Virginia has already said that his State is willing to pay its portion of the debt of the mother State, and now, if the Federal government will agree to liquidate its indebtedness to Virginia, and the General Assembly will settle the State debt question upon fair and honorable terms, the spring will open with a better financial condition for the Old Dominion than she has enjoyed for many years. That it may be so is the hope of all and the firm belief of many of her people.

The ministerial situation in France is reported as full of difficulties. The extreme Left object to the new Minister of War, charging that he is a satellite of the Duke D'Aumale, and think the compensation awarded to General Borel, "an enemy of republican institutions, of the command of the Rouen corps, too pregnant evidence that the ministry has not shaken off the shackles of unconstitutional and irresponsible power." A correspondent says: "The Left have fully made up their minds to have the Ministers, and are determined to remove all but republicans from office and to carry out the wishes of the electoral body, especially as regards the Ministry of War." The Paris correspondent of the London Times regards the situation as very critical. The overthrow of the Cabinet, he says, would lead to President McMahon's retirement, and a government by the extreme Left, with a revolutionary programme which would profoundly derange society throughout France."

The Washington Republican announces that the names of the seven electors of Arkansas in 1876 were all signed on the back of the envelope containing the electoral certificate of that State in the handwriting of the same person. The story runs that when Acting Vice President Ferry received the Arkansas certificate he discovered an irregularity therein in the absence of signatures of the electors from the back of the envelope, and permitted it to be sent back to the State for correction, the same as he did in the case of the Louisiana certificate. When it was returned to him he presented it to the two houses in joint convention, and the seven votes of the State were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. And what if they were. As Toot's would say, "it is of no consequence" now.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits of the denomination of ten dollars in exchange for lawful money, bearing three per cent. interest, to be converted into the four per cent. loan, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and discussed at length, and finally passed, Mr. Kelley's interconvertible bond amendment being rejected. The bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports was then passed—152 to 43. Mr. Wood's bill for refunding the national debt by the direct interchange of five twenty bonds for the four per cents was reported, and the main question ordered, but the House adjourned without taking a vote.

The radicals may spur Gen. Shields and ignore his claims for services in the war of the country; the democratic members of the House of Representatives may refuse to confer upon him the questionable honor of being Door-keeper, but the people of Missouri intend through their Legislature to send the veteran to the Senate, there to speak for himself, and it would not be surprising if he made himself felt as well as heard when he gets there.

The proceedings of the executive session of the Senate, yesterday, are described as having been of a more "spirited" character than usual. As soon as the doors were closed a communication was read from the President assigning his reasons for the removal of Collector Arthur and Surveyor Cornell from the New York custom house. The communication embodied sundry reports and other extracts from the confidential records of the Treasury Department, asserting, or indicating, that Messrs. Arthur and Cornell failed to administer their offices with the degree of efficiency considered requisite by the Department. Their failure to take action in regard to the extensive smuggling of silk goods and the undervaluation of kid gloves, &c., is commented upon and placed in contrast with the measures inaugurated and pushed to an issue satisfactory to the government by their successors in office. At the conclusion of the reading of the communication Mr. Conkling took the floor and made an earnest speech defending Messrs. Arthur and Cornell from the charges of inefficiency, and denouncing the charges as pretenses and afterthoughts, put forth by the Administration in an effort to justify action which was wholly unwarranted on civil service grounds and prompted merely by personal or partisan considerations. Mr. Conkling, it is said, spoke with unusual warmth and feeling. Mr. Thurman succeeded Mr. Conkling, and said this was a matter of such importance that the public interests would be best subserved by removing the injunction of secrecy, and making public the charges contained in the President's communication, so that the parties concerned might have an opportunity to defend themselves and reply. Mr. Thurman's proposition gave rise to some discussion, several senators doubting the propriety of disclosing a private document from the President without due consideration. Finally, Senator Edmunds moved to refer the entire subject to the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that the committee would cause copies of the charges to be forwarded to Messrs. Arthur and Cornell. This terminated the debate, which lasted nearly two hours. There is an impression that the pending nominations will be rejected, as the "democrats" apparently manifest no disposition to rally to their support, and several of the republicans are known to be fully committed against them. As it is none of our funeral we can look on and laugh at the sport.

The financial report shows that the gross receipts of the Centennial Exhibition were \$11,161,611.55; the expenses to date, \$10,997,980.59, leaving a cash balance of \$163,630.96. Among the receipts are included items for concessions, \$236,030.06; for royalties, \$204,381.10; forfeited stock, \$35,840.50; sales of medals, furniture and buildings, \$341,465.16, and money taken at the gates, \$3,834,293.

General Raleigh Edward Colston, late a professor of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, is expected home in a short time, and his pupils in Wilmington, North Carolina, are preparing to extend to him a cordial reception on his arrival. He has been in the military service of the Egyptian authorities for several years.

It is reported from Washington that Col. M. D. Ball, Collector of Alaska, has applied to the government for a gunboat to defend his possessions against depredators, and he writes that gold and other minerals are found near the capital city, and that miners have only to be protected, as he proposes to do with the aid of the gunboat, &c., to make the business of mining lucrative.

A dispatch from Rome says the Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide has reported in favor of accepting the resignation of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The Pope is expected to approve this conclusion. The question of a successor to Archbishop Purcell is already under consideration.

Representative Phillips, of Kansas, has presented in the House of Representatives a proposition to open railway communication between the United States and Mexico, and especially urging that a survey of a road by the Secretary of War from Austin, Texas, to Toluca, Mexico, in the Gulf of California, shall be made.

Governor Vance was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation yesterday evening at the caucus meeting of the democrats of the North Carolina Legislature, and right glad we are.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The births in Frederick county in 1877 were 267, and deaths 100. In Winchester the births were 113, and deaths 69.

George Long has sold his farm in Page co., seven hundred acres, to Price & Russell for \$23,000, all cash except \$2,500.

Commodore Hopkins, who has been very ill for some weeks in Winchester is recovering, but not as rapidly as his friends could wish.

The next annual meeting of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Norfolk on the 11th of February.

Wm. Wofford, aged 16 years, of Chesterfield county, was drowned a few days since while attempting to ford a swift stream with a horse and buggy.

Dickinson's grist mill, near Guiney's station, in Caroline county, was sold Saturday, by G. Johnston, auctioneer, for \$3,050. A. L. Boulware, purchaser.

The Marion Herald has been informed that a narrow gauge railroad will be built from that or some other point on the A. M. & O. R. R. to Ore Knob.

The Shoe factory, in Winchester is at work again, after the holiday suspension, with a full force of operatives. Their prospect for a large business the coming season is encouraging.

The Rappahannock presents a very unusual spectacle. The ice is gorged about six miles below Fredericksburg and extends to the head of tidewater. It runs on the bed of the river in many places, and the prediction by river men, unless a freshet comes, that the blockade will not be raised for several months.

The Brunswick Advocate says that the exceedingly low and unremunerative price of tobacco, and the consequent inability of the farmers to pay the laborers the prices they have heretofore commanded, has had the effect of causing a large number of able bodied negroes, of both sexes, to leave that county to seek better wages.

Colonel Thomas Graham, Vice President of the New River Railroad Mining & Manufacturing Company, made application during his recent visit to Richmond for five hundred convicts to work on the New River Railroad. It is expected that work will be begun on this proposed line of road about the 1st of March next, and pushed to completion during 1879 and 1880.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—An inquiry step towards a repeal of the Moffett liquor law was made in the Senate to day by the introduction of a resolution by General Bradley T. Johnson, instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill, by the 1st of February, for the repeal of this law unless before that time the General Assembly should have provided by law for the equal, fair and honest execution of the present system, in every portion of the Commonwealth.

It is quite manifest that the law as it now stands requires amendment and additional legislation to enforce its provisions justly and equally on all dealers in the State.

When the Moffett bill—which is now the law—was introduced in the General Assembly in 1877, General Johnson pointed out then the defects of the proposed measure and contended that it would prove so objectionable that before it had been in operation a year the General Assembly would be forced to repeal it.

The Moffett system of imposing and collecting taxes on liquors, has, during the past year, brought into the treasury about \$110,000 more revenue than under the old license law—not deducting about \$37,000 for rebates and cost of the registers.

The Auditor in conversation with a member of the Senate to day stated that he believed that during the next twelve months, with some necessary amendments to the law, that it would bring in a revenue of over \$200,000.

The opponents of the law, however, contend with reason, that it acts with peculiar harshness on the cities where it is generally vigorously enforced. In the country, it is contended, the courts are very lax in enforcement of the law and in many sections little or no revenue is derived from it at all.

The enemies of the law favor a return to the old license tax system and an increase of the tax sufficient to make the revenues reach the amount that is claimed by the friends of the Moffett law that will be derived from that system.

General Johnson's resolution to day elicited considerable discussion and developed an amount of strength in its favor that very much surprised the friends of the present law. Gen. Johnson and Messrs. Paul, Fulkerson and Pulegar and Hunt, of Pittsylvania, made forcible speeches in favor of the resolution.

The matter was tabled finally and made the special order for Friday next.

Major Grimley, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is detained from his seat by illness. He has in his possession a report drafted by a conference committee, of the Finance Committee of the House, providing for a number of changes in the present Moffett law.

Among these proposed changes will be a reduction of the tax on spirits from 2 to 1 cent; an increase on malt drinks from 2 to 1 cent; also, making it compulsory upon the bar keeper to place the register on the counter, the beer not to be more than six feet from the register; the alcoholic register, it is proposed, to make the distinction clearer, shall be painted red and the malt black. The Finance Committee will also recommend that the old system of special license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers be restored and the present cumbersome and complicated mode to be done away with. The chairman of the Finance Committee who is one of the most earnest advocates of the law in the General Assembly, is expected to be in his seat when the discussion of the matter is resumed Friday, and no doubt, make a forcible and eloquent defense of the toll punch system of taxing liquors.

A big fight will be made when again comes up. The liquor men are already making preparations, I learn, to lobby through the Legislature measures for a repeal of the law, to them, obnoxious law.

A meeting of the Liquor Protection Association will be held in a few days, I learn, presumably for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

Rev. Mr. Messer, the Senator from Albemarle, has recently been presented with \$3,000 by a brother.

Among his other distinguishing characteristics, it is said by his friends that Mr. J. H. Waterman, of Rockingham, is the biggest eater in the General Assembly. Three boarding houses where he boarded during his two years' connection with the House of Delegates, have been forced to collapse and sell out. Mr. Waterman enjoys the chair of his boarding house keepers. When he goes in to dinner it is said the other guests begin to gather up all edibles within their reach. Although such an eater, Brother Waterman would hardly make a good sign for a meat shop.

Mr. T. Spicer, a candidate for the city of the late Gov. Douglas, will withdraw from his favor. Mr. Carlett intends to retire from all political strife after the expiration of his present term of the Legislature.

The readjuster's executive committee are to report the call for a convention of readjusters to morrow, which they were directed, by a conference of this element of the Legislature, a few nights ago, to prepare. STROSNOW.

BUTLER ON THE ARMY BILL.—Gen. Butler is very decidedly opposed to the Burnside armory bill, and thus sums up his objections:—In the first place it is a bill to abolish the constitutional office of Secretary of War; second, it is a bill to make the general in chief despot of the army; third, it is a bill to enable the Providence Tool Company to sell a large number of muskets which they have on hand to the United States government; fourth, it is to turn over the arming of the militia of the United States to private contractors, without any uniformity of rules, equipments, ammunition—leaving that to be settled by the caprice or fancy of each State.

ITTINGER IN CHURCH.—On New Year's eve a Boston gentleman went to church. In the course of time he concluded to remove his overcoat, and with all the grace and adroitness imaginable he removed both dress and overcoat and was in his shirt sleeves. The rest is better imagined than told. The same evening of dress, a prim gentleman went to another church, and after removing his waist, was horror-stricken to find that in the place of his dress coat he had on his short knit blouse.

WINTER SCENERY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The grand winter scenery of the Falls of Niagara is again attracting a large number of visitors from far and near, for the spectacle fully equals that of the winter of 1875. The great ice bridge which formed immediately below the falls a few days before Christmas seems to gain strength from day to day, and every available point and crevice is being explored by hundreds of the curious. The trees and shrubbery in Prospect Park and Goat Island are literally loaded with frozen spray, which is incessantly hurled upon them from the boiling cataract.

Infanticide.—CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Detroit says there is some contentment there over the number of cases of infanticide brought to light recently. During the past 24 hours the bodies of five new born infants were found in various quarters of the town in ash barrels and barns. In one case a dead babe was found in a snow bank on the principal street.

Fourteen suits have been instituted in the Huston Court of Richmond for debt against the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. The plaintiffs are all citizens of Lynchburg, and the aggregate amount sued for is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.

Among the resolutions introduced in the Senate to day was the following by Mr. Windom, of Minnesota:

Resolved, That, with a view to the peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, to the effective enforcement of constitutional and national rights, and to the promotion of the best interests of the whole country by the elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven senators be appointed by the Chair with the duty of inquiring as to the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting by all just and proper methods the partial migration of colored persons from those States and congressional districts, where they are not allowed to freely and peacefully exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens into such States as may desire to receive them, and will protect them in said rights, or into such Territory or Territories of the U. S. as may be provided for their use and occupation, and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable, that they report, by bill or otherwise, what, in their judgment, is the most efficacious method of accomplishing that object, and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess.

Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution, which was adopted, granting the privileges of the floor to ex-Secretary Bannett.

Mr. Waller presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, took up the bill for the payment of arrears of persons.

The House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, took up and passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par the bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest for the bonds commonly known as 5 20s outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever such 5 20s bonds shall have been redeemed, the provision of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to say bonds of the U. S. bearing 5 per cent. or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, and that in any such exchange interest shall be allowed on the bonds redeemed for a period of three months.

The order of the day, the bill for repealing the levees on the Mississippi river, was then taken up and considered.

Senator Johnson, contrary to his expectation when he first returned after his Christmas recess, has not entirely recovered from the indisposition under which he suffered last summer, and has not been in his seat for the last few days in consequence thereof.

At the Henry memorial service, to be held in the hall of the House to night, Prof. Gray, of Harvard, will give an account of the personal history of the deceased. He and Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, till formerly of the University of Virginia, will occupy about an hour. The speeches of Senators Hamlin and Withers, Representatives Garfield and Cox, and General Sherman will each be about ten minutes long. Both houses of Congress, the President and Cabinet, and Supreme Court, and some of the foreign ministers will attend the ceremony.

Execution.

POTTSVILLE, PENN., Jan. 16, '79.—Martin Bergin was hanged here at 10:40 this morning for the murder of Patrick Burns, at Tazewell, Pa., April 15, 1870.

He is the nineteenth of the Mollie Maguire gang hanged for murder in this State. Two others, Peter Maguire and John O'Neil, the murderers of Hester, at Shamokin in Berks county, Pa., are yet to be dealt with. Bergin's wife was with him a great part of yesterday and last evening, but she still maintained the appearance of stolid indifference, which has characterized his conduct since his arrest.

At midnight he retired to rest, but passed little time in sleep, began coughing in prayer during most of the night. At 4 o'clock he dressed himself and continued his devotion about 6 o'clock he took leave of some old companions, fellow prisoners, and was again joined by his wife.

At 7 o'clock the priest arrived, and the celebration of mass occupied the time until about 9 o'clock, after which the culprit ate some bread and butter and eggs, and drank a cup of coffee. His devotions were then continued.

At 10:37 the spectators having assembled in front of the scaffold, the procession formed in the corridor, and headed by Sheriff Marx and Warden King, marched down the prison yard. Fathers Gallagher and McKean walked on either side of the condemned man, who wore a lighted candle in his hand. Behind him came the priest's counsel, the deputies and the jury. The culprit mounted the scaffold quickly and with a firm step, smiling faintly as he turned toward the sheriff. O'Neil being asked whether he had anything to say, he replied: "I have nothing at all to say, I will like a game man, that is all I have to say."

When his wrists were ironed he kissed the crucifix and then fastened it behind his vest, having previously held it in his hand. After the rope had been adjusted on his neck and the cap on his face, he called after Warden King who was leaving the scaffold to come back and shake hands with him. This was done, and at 10:40 the drop fell, and only a few convulsive movements were perceptible. A quarter of a minute after the drop fell his pulse ran up to 160, but gradually died away, and in four and half minutes respiration ceased. At 10:50 he was cut down. The body will be taken to Shenandoah this afternoon and be buried there on Saturday.

The coolness displayed on the scaffold by Bergin exceeded that displayed by any other of the Mollie Maguire gang, and was the subject of much comment among those present. The wife of the Mollie Maguire in this case was a clerk in the Swift creek colliery, by the name of Burns, who incurred the penalty of one John Kane, a mine boss.

Interference with State Elections.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 16.—In the Senate of Alabama the following resolutions were adopted yesterday:

Whereas interference by officers of the United States in popular elections is justly regarded by the people of this State as an evil of great magnitude, and whereas the manifest purpose of such interference in the past, at least, is to influence and control the action of the State in electing electors for President and Vice President of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the selection of electors for President and Vice President by the General Assembly until the acts of Congress authorizing interference by federal authority are repealed.

A Blood Thirsty Fencing Master.—Vermey, a famous French hunter and rival of Gerard, is dead. He was a soldier and passionately addicted to dueling. When made fencing master to a regiment of chasseurs at Perpignan, nothing would do him but to challenge the other eighteen fencing masters, and he had put two of them hors de combat, and was about to tackle a third when the command of the garrison packed him off to the guard house.

Miss Rosa Solomon, of Hopkinsville, Ky., while visiting a friend in Nashville, received a letter from her betrothed, in Cincinnati, which stated that he had changed his mind and decided to marry her. She committed suicide shortly after by taking strychnine.

M. Louis Joseph Martel has been elected President of the French Senate.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution, was introduced by Mr. Johnson as to the expediency of repealing the act imposing a tax, and prescribing the mode of collecting the same, on the privilege of selling wine and ardent spirits, &c., approved March 20, 1877, generally known as the Moffett liquor law, on the 1st of February next, unless before that day the General Assembly shall have provided by law for the equal, fair and honest execution of said law in every portion of the Commonwealth, it being manifest that the law as it stands requires amendment and additional legislation to enforce it justly and equally on all persons and in every community.

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, opposed the resolution. He contended that the register had brought into the treasury a much larger revenue than was derived from the old license tax system.

Mr. Quincey thought that the law was a good one. He did not want it to go out to the country that the General Assembly even questioned its efficiency. He thought the present law could be perfected and made acceptable to all sections.

Mr. Pelgar offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to report on or before the 1st of February next, a bill providing for a just and fair assessment and collection of taxes on malt and spirituous liquors, either by amendment to the present law or for another and different system of assessment.

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, offered an amendment to the Finance Committee to report such amendments to the Moffett law as will perfect it as far as possible and secure its enforcement.

The question was finally postponed till Friday.

A bill was passed to amend section 32 of chapter 18 of the code, in relation to executing the vote by State canvassers in cases of special election.

Resolutions were introduced and referred as to the expediency of amending the constitution so as to authorize counties, cities and towns to levy a poll tax not exceeding the poll tax levied by the State, to be applied to the support of public schools in such counties, cities and towns by their own authorities; and as to the expediency of so amending the State constitution as to provide that the said homestead exemption shall consist of real property only.

Gen. Lee's joint resolution in regard to taking the vote of the people of Virginia on the question of the ratification or rejection of any measure which may be adopted by this General Assembly during the present session for the settlement of the State debt, was advocated by the General.

In the House of Delegates bills were introduced and referred to amend the code for the protection of terrapins and terrapin eggs, and for the protection of game; also a resolution as to the expediency of so amending the liquor law as to provide for quarterly reports in the county instead of monthly reports.

Bills were reported from committees for the relief of W. J. Shumate; for the relief of Wm. B. K. Price, of King George, with recommendation that it do not pass; to amend the charter of the town of Lovettsville, Loudoun county, in relation to liquor licenses; and imposing taxes on real and personal property to meet the necessary expenses of the government, for public free school purposes, and to pay the interest on the public debt.

Bills were passed to enable and authorize the Common Council of Danville to levy a special tax; to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad Company; authorizing the use of district school funds for the payment of teachers, with Senate ratification; to amend section 7 of article 16 of the Code in relation to the compensation and fees of attorneys of the Commonwealth.

A resolution was adopted requiring into the expediency of so amending the laws as to require the treasurer of each county to pay county warrants on or before the first day of March of each year and to receive the same in payment of taxes.

Mr. Carter, of Loudoun, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas the settlement of the State debt is the only question of first or prime importance in the deliberations of this body of the representatives of Virginia; and whereas a permanent settlement of the same cannot be reached without a full and unequivocal statement of the whole debt inclusive of West Virginia's one third, with interest arrearages since 1860 to the present time, all arrearages of interest since 1860 on the two thirds partially assumed by Virginia, the amount of interest on the debt prior on the sinking and literary funds, and the arrearages due the school fund with interest on the same; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Second Auditor be required to report to the House of Delegates by the 22d of this month a concise and explicit statement of the whole indebtedness of Virginia as above indicated.

Mr. Moffett offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads be instructed to inquire and report to the House what all rights, privileges and franchises which the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and the Buchanan and Clifton Forge Railroad Company are entitled to use and enjoy under any law making grants to said companies, or to any company of other name or style, to whose rights, privileges and franchises either of said companies have succeeded to or are entitled to use and enjoy, and that said committee have said statement printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Ashton offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Courts inquire into the expediency of restoring the lien on stock taken for damage done by them on lands to the boundary line of which constitutes a lawful fence.

The bill for the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Company was postponed until Friday.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of citizens of Sussex county for a change of the law for the protection of deer.

A resolution as to the expediency of amending the last section of the act approved March 14, 1878, to approve, confirm, and ratify the award made by the arbitrators appointed to ascertain and fix the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, and procure the assent of the Congress of the United States thereto was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Farr, of Fairfax, a bill authorizing the use of district school funds for the payment of teachers, was placed on the calendar.

The House bill to allow a tax to be levied in the city of Danville and Senate bill to incorporate the Dan River and Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, were passed.

The bill proposing to permit county judges to grant injunctions in actions pending in the Circuit Court was defeated.

A large number of House bills were advanced. Among the bills ordered to be arranged was one taking laboring men from their exemption of \$20 of wages free from garnishment, &c.

Subsequently Mr. Edmunds called the attention of the House to the importance of the bill, and on his motion the vote was reconsidered.

A motion to recommit was lost.

COURT OF APPEALS, WEDNESDAY.—Crump, vs. Hodman, Lee & Co. Set for oral argument February 16th.

Bailey's representative vs. Garnett and als. Argued by Judge J. A. Meredith for appellant and submitted.

Stepien vs. Flood's administrator. Argued by J. J. Johnston, Esq. for appellant, and M. J. T. Kirkpatrick for appellee and continued until Friday.

Washington and Ohio Railroad Company vs. Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company and als. Petition for rehearing filed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1879.

SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Windom, of Minn., submitted the following:—

Resolved, That with a view to the peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage, to the effective enforcement of constitutional and national rights, and the promotion of the best interests of the whole country by the elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the Chair and charged with the duty of inquiring as to the expediency and practicability of encouraging and promoting by all just and proper methods the partial migration of colored persons from those States and congressional districts, where they are not allowed to freely and peacefully exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens into such States as may desire to receive them, and will protect them in said rights, or into such Territory or Territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation, and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable, that they report by bill or otherwise what, in their judgment is the most efficacious method of accomplishing that object, and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess.

Laid on the table for the present, at the request of Mr. Windom, and he gave notice that he would call it up soon for the purpose of submitting some remarks in regard thereto.

Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably on Mr. Thurman's proposition to admit Hon. Geo. Hancock to the privilege of the floor and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Dorsey, of Ark., submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to statement of all appropriations and expenditures from the national treasury for the purpose of paying the interest of the Indian Debt, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1878. Accepted.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported with amendments a Senate bill to extend the expiration of the term of February 27th, 1875, to provide for settlements with certain railway companies for one year. Placed on the calendar. A bill for various sundry roads.

The Senate during the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, to keep the House in session for the payment of arrears of persons.